

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH--SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1887.

HOW TO AVOID WAR

SPECH OF A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Cremer Urges Arbitration for the Settlement of Differences Between Nations.

Despite the rain the hall of the House of Delegates was crowded last night by an audience who came expecting to hear the three members of the British Parliament who arrived here night before last, when it was a matter of settling international disputes. It was a matter of regard that two of them—Sir John O'Brien, A. F. Faulkner, George Q. Elly, James E. Hewitt, and Richard Harris.

The Chairman then declared the meeting adjourned.

The Woman's Body Identified.

The dead body of the woman that has been lying at the city morgue for two days was yesterday identified as Nellie Green, who resided in Richmond, about twenty-five miles from Birmingham—locality not stated. She came to Birmingham on a visit to her foster son, Tom Jones, now employed at Newport News, but whose home is in the northeast section of the city. This, however, is not the Tom Jones who went to look at the body Thursday and who suspected it might be that of his mother, who was expected to come over here on a visit. Both the Tom Joneses live in the same neighborhood, and this is quite a coincidence in the matter.

The meeting was presided over by General Joseph B. Anderson, who called General Henry B. Stewart, and other members of the British Parliament to America.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Cremer, and in opening that he was not so much referring to any one member of the British Empire, nor was he referring to those who were in favor of "no peace," but was fully cognizant with the purposes of the Arbitration League.

"In 1874," said he, "Mr. Henry Edward made in Parliament a motion that arbitration be made a means of settling disputes between nations. This was carried by a majority of ten. The effect of this was soon apparent, for the following year we saw arbitration set up, and the result of your efforts reached the next year in another similar resolution. In 1876, parliament followed soon, and in 1878 there were six bills introduced, but no steps made to put the resolution force, and by your Congress last year, and by your Congress in the result, it gave us greater confidence in the result that this bill of Parliament of all shall be of opinion to the following address to your government and Congress of the United States:

TO THE GOVERNMENT AND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

20th Congress, Second Session.

The underground members of the British Parliament who have been introduced into the House of Commons in the government of the late Mr. Gladstone, and the movement of the members of the government of Great Britain to make such a statement that any arbitration committee set up by the British Parliament, was to be a permanent and binding one, and that no member of the British Parliament would be allowed to sit on any arbitration committee, was a most important step forward.

Charles G. Green, houseman of Steamer No. 4, charged with using unbecoming language, was suspended for one month from December 1st.

Charles H. Bell, helper of the same company, charged with absence without leave, was fined \$10 and suspended for six days.

A marine to-day and a closing performance to-night.

Punishment of Firemen.

The Council Committee on the Fire Department last night and arraigned before the court members of the fire force, who were charged with violations of the rules of the department. Present: Messrs. Kaufman (chairman), Lange, Murphy, and Davis.

Charles S. Goode, houseman of Steamer No. 4, charged with using unbecoming language, was suspended for one month from December 1st.

The Trades Union Congress, representing their workingmen, also heartily endorsed the movement.

IN THE COUNTRY.

It was thought best to send this over by telegraph, as it is so heartily received by the President. They had been warmly welcomed in various parts of the country, and he added: "We are glad to see you, because we know that you are and believe you to be willing to follow his lead."

Buchanan County Court.

The Clerk of the House of Delegates has received a copy of an order of Buchanan County Court changing the time of holding the regular session of the court to Tuesday after the third Monday in each month.

The Soldiers' Meeting Postponed.

A meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association was to have been held at Corcoran Hall last night, but the rainy weather prevented it. French will come over the lines to invade their territory, and a soldierly vote.

OUR SICKNESS.

"We Americans," said the speaker, "are not afraid of an invasion, but I fear some of your statesmen desire to use a portion of your surplus in fortifying your coasts. You have learned to be a good business man, and I trust that the doctrine of non-intervention will stand you in good stead."

We spend a cent or two for education and several dollars for war. You spend exactly the reverse, and that is a great difference between us. For twenty years four out of every five dollars we have raised in taxation has been spent in war or paying the interest on our war debts.

THE OLD WORLD.

The feelings of the Old World are strong their powers in, as they call it, "keeping the peace by preparing for war." Our war nearly always brings on a war of our own. We propose to confer before we go to fight to fight and then see what there is no real cause for the war. We have done, and our enemies have triumphed over barbarism and made more, and this is also in regard to our enemies.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

"It is true," said he, "that we have the reputation of being one of the distinguished ecclesiastical leaders who has got hold of half-a-dozen priests and lords who follow him, and who he will bring down with him. He will not estimate them at their proper worth. The most eminent of the nation has driven him, and in England that the practice of non-intervention could not be suppressed, but it has been done. Reason and law have triumphed over barbarism and made more, and this is also in regard to our enemies."

DEATH OF ARCH-ABBOT WIMMER.

Head and Founder of the Benedictine Order in This Country.

A Greensburg (Pa.) specimen, Archibald Boniface Wimmer, O. S. B., of the Monastery at St. Vincent, near Latrobe, who died Thursday, was born on April 14, 1809, at Thalhausen, in Bavaria, and received in baptism the name of Sebastian. He was given a classical education at Ratibon. On July 31, 1831, he was ordained a priest. The following year he entered the Benedictine Monastery at Metten, Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and changed his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria, and exchanged his baptismal name of Sebastian for that of Boniface. Inspired with a zeal to extend the influence of his order, Father Boniface was induced to undertake the establishment of a Benedictine Abbey for the education of young men in the United States for the benefit of King Louis I. of Bavaria